

Prices and Prospects.

Further But Slighter  
Coke Price Advances,  
Foundries Only Buyers

Furnaces and Miscellaneous  
Consumers, Driven Out of  
the Market.

SUPPLIES STILL LIGHT

Notwithstanding Gains in Production,  
Bull Going Out on Content, Coal  
Buying Dries Off in Anticipation of  
Government Control; Iron Smelters.

**Special to the Weekly Courier**  
PITTSBURG Aug 2—Offerings of  
coker in the open market fall short of  
the demand and prices have "eased"  
still higher levels in the past week  
although the advance has not been as  
great as in recent weeks. The mar-  
ket is quoted at \$1.00 for flat  
naco coke and \$1.50 for round coke,  
or 50 cents to \$1 above the market of  
a week ago.

The market demand is extremely  
small by comparison with normal be-  
ing represented usually in single car  
loads. Practically the only surviving  
buyers are foundries. Other buyers  
have been driven out by the high  
prices, first the furnaces, and then the  
miscellaneous consumers. Even among  
the foundries there is nothing like a  
free demand. Some foundries prefer  
to defer their operations while others  
have stocks. Probably all the stocks  
accumulated prior to April 1 are gone  
by this time, but there was some  
stocking in April and "lax" after  
prices had gone up considerably.

While production of merchant coke  
is far below normal it is not light  
enough to explain fully the lightness  
of market supplies. There is not  
enough coke to be picked up now  
as there was in April or May at  
least a partial explanation of this de-  
crease in offerings is that in June  
towards the middle of the month two  
or three foundry coke producers made  
contracts to run to the close of the  
year. Both sellers and buyers were of  
course taking a chance in such con-  
tracts as no one can guess what the  
average of the market is going to be.  
The spot market was about \$8.00 at  
the time, while the contracts were  
made it is related at from \$8.00 to  
\$8.50. This contracting it is now said  
has taken quite a lot of coke out of  
the situation coke that otherwise  
would now be offered at the spot mar-  
ket from day to day.

Or the adage that it has occurred  
since last report 50 cents has been  
made since last Saturday on which  
day the market was quoted firm at  
14 for furnace and \$1.50 for foundry.  
The market is now firm at the follow-  
ing level as attested by a number of  
carriers sales this week.

\$14.50  
\$15.50

The advance since last Saturday is  
of particular interest for the reason  
that meanwhile the Connellsville coke  
market has declined. In the last three  
days of last week it paid for coal fell  
off sharply, some consumers leaving  
from the market each day. Their  
theory no doubt was that they would  
be able to buy coal at lower prices  
within a few days, by reason of the  
efforts the government has been mak-  
ing to control prices. The coal mar-  
ket reached its top at the middle of  
last week, with \$8.50 down. Then the  
market started declining and on Sat-  
urday it was off \$1.00 to be moder-  
ately firm at \$7.50. The expectation then  
was that coal would decline further  
and that coke would start to reflect a  
decline, also, in sympathy with coal.  
The coal market has run true to ex-  
pectations, being now rated at \$7.00  
but coke has advanced further.  
The relation between coal and coke prices  
at present is regarded as somewhat  
anomalous, but perhaps it can be ex-  
plained in part by the coal sold for  
steam purposes, not being equal to  
making coke of the quality that is  
bringing \$15.50.

The pig iron market has suffered  
somewhat, but it has not advanced  
as was predicted in some quarters it would

probably be more advanced prices  
would go up a couple of dollars a ton  
if there were forced buying of  
even moderate tonnage, but buyers  
with scarcely an exception are staying  
rigorously out of the market. Basic

iron has advanced a dollar a ton as  
a week ago it was quoted at \$21.50

while two lots of 2,000 tons and  
3,000 tons, respectively have since  
gone at \$25. This however merely  
represents the regaining of a very re-  
cent loss as from early in May to

early in July basic was quoted at

\$25 dropping to \$21 the second week  
of July through the offering of some  
iron by a steel works in erect.

Last reported sales of both Besse-  
mer and foundry iron were at \$2.5

Valley, the price quoted a week ago.

However producers insist that no

Bessemer, basic or foundry iron can

now be bought at less than \$2.50. Very

probably this is true but thus far ac-  
cording to all reports no buyer has

appeared who is willing to pay the

price. An inquiry is now out for 60

to 1,000 tons of Bessemer iron and this

may develop a new market pre-

suming the market is quoted as

less than \$2.50.

COLUMBUS Aug 1—Southern

Ohio coal operators will not partici-  
pate in the conference in Cleveland

next Monday between miners and op-  
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Commission. It was indicated today at the of-  
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COLUMBUS Aug 1—The Gov-  
ernor of Indiana has appointed a com-  
mission to study state institutions

and public utilities with coal until

after a conference with representa-

tives of the coal operators in the four

state companies involved and the new

committees of the United Mine Work-

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## Federal Control is to Be Extended to Cover Every Pound of Coal Produced

States to Supply the Machinery for Execution of Larger Plan.

### A GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

Will Have Complete Charge Within the State, Deciding Who May Have Coal Fix Margins, Regulate Dealers; Will Bring Seriousness of Situation Home

BY GEORGE L. CUSHING  
Special Correspondent of The Courier

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Announcement was made late yesterday of the broad outlines of the plan under which every pound of coal in the United States is to be brought under the control of the government. As might be supposed, the scheme is rather complex and has a great many ramifications.

Broadly speaking, the federal government will outline the plans. The states will be charged with their execution. However, the federal government will retain full control of the situation and will dictate in detail what must be done. The states will supply the machinery to carry the federal purpose into execution. In this way there will be one result in every community despite the fact that hundreds of committees will be at work.

Going somewhat into the details of the mechanism, coal will be handled in this way:

The President's committee, consisting of five members, will outline the nation's policies.

The President's administrative committee, consisting of one coal operator from each actively producing district, will map out the plans for carrying these policies into effect. It will have control over the committees in each coal district and over the distribution committees appointed by the governors of the states.

The President's regional committee, consisting of one representative of the Commerce Commission, one representative of the Department of Commerce and one operator, will have in the coal producing districts, complete control over the assignment of cars and will pool all open market orders received in each district. They will represent the commission by seeing that its priority orders are obeyed. They also will allocate coal produced in each district to the various states according to the schedule worked out jointly by the policy and administrative committees.

A governor's committee will be appointed in each state. It will consist of such members as the governor shall direct. It will report directly to the President's administrative committee. It will have complete control of distribution within the state subject, of course, to the priority orders of the commission. It will have to decide who may have coal and who must go without. It will have to decide whether the retailers' margins shall be fixed and what they must be; also what retailers shall have coal and which ones shall be embargoed. It will have to decide whether the jobbers shall function or shall, temporarily, hold their breaths.

It is announced definitely—as indicating the control which the federal government will exercise—that the failure of any governor to appoint such a committee will not mean the absence of price control in his state. It is also announced that if any governor becomes lax in his administration, this will not mean a run-away market in that state. It is declared that if any governor does not police the prices charged by retailers this will not mean that the retailer may charge what he pleases. The regional committees in the coal fields will keep a general eye on that whole situation. If any retailer proposes to allow prices to run away, he will find that no more cars are available to move coal to him.

The personnel of these various committees has not been announced in full. It is announced that the general policy committee—the presidential committee—will consist of Herbert Hoover, chairman; H. Foster Balm, Bureau of Mines; Clyde Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and Blackburn Estes of the Department of Justice. A fifth man will be appointed but he has not been decided upon.

Of the President's administrative committee, C. E. Backus, president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation of New York City, is the chairman. The eight members of his committee have not been named but it is known to contain such men as E. E. White, president of the Smokeless Coal Association, and E. Pennington Hutchinson, representing the Western Pennsylvania field.

The plan of organizations, as outlined, has caused a great deal of discussion. Some press to see in it a rather elaborate movement in strategy on the part of certain administrative officials to bring home to the states the seriousness of the labor situation. One thing is obvious—a new scheme for the cooperation of the states and the federal government has been devised which will, undoubtedly, have the effect of removing the dispute between the two over the matter of state and federal rights. It is hinted that for this plan Mr. Hoover is responsible. If it prove that he is the author of the scheme, it will prove also that he has done the great constructive work of his public career—the one of real lasting value.

In the gossip which is going on the rounds, it is said that the plan was really devised to bring home to the states and to the people as a whole the seriousness of the labor situation. To an extent, the federal government had taken over the matter of mediation

between the operators and miners and between the railroads and their workers. It is rather a ticklish job for politicians to handle a situation of this sort. It is too likely to have an unpleasant outcome on election day. So, it was surmised, the state organizations were only too willing to allow the federal officers to meet the situation alone.

However, the question was too big for one little group to solve unaided.

That started the movement to throw back into the states the matter of policing, principally, the protection of those who wanted to work in the coal mines. That started the movement to bring the states actively and cooperatively into the picture.

It is now openly declared that, having gone so far in the matter of eliciting the support of the states, it was a most logical step to give them jurisdiction and control over the distribution of coal within their borders.

Thus the plan has been an evolution—rapidly unfolding—from day to day. The net result will be a complete new kind of cooperation between the states and the federal government.

It probably will mean that coal and other matters of this sort will be handled in a new way hereafter.

### Water Rights in Indian Creek to Be Determined

Continued from Page One.

Charles Rose, George W. Campbell, Samuel T. Steele, Charles H. Brooks, trading as Campbell Coal Company, Saltick Coal Company, Penruy-Bryner Coal Company, John H. Prinkley, Rico Wilkins Coal Company, John W. Barger, Arthur Senoff, trading as Laurel Run Coal Company, Indian Ridge Coal Company, W. E. Rice and James J. Dougherty trading as Rice & Dougherty, Ralph Ritter, George McMillan, William T. Rice, Simon S. Surber, Silcox Coal Company, Nebo Coal Mining Company and Edward H. Wingrove, Ida May Wingrove, H. L. Richard, J. C. Dougherty and E. W. Austin, partners, trading as Wingrove Coal Company.

There are two bills in the issue, one by the Mountain Water Supply Company and the other by the Westmoreland Water Company. It was evident from the opening of testimony that the plaintiff companies had their case carefully prepared and proceeded in a very orderly manner. Before court had adjourned they had presented most of the important data in connection with the development of the Indiana Creek Valley coal companies and the water companies.

Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of records of the companies showing the formation of the various water companies in question but this objection was overruled.

Arguments of counsel for the defense indicated at this point that they intended to show that the water companies were private concerns and could not have eminent domain conferred upon them. The plaintiffs then called witnesses to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company practically owned the water companies and had purchased all the outstanding shares. T. S. Neason, chief bookkeeper to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who is also in charge of the Mountain Water and Duquesne Water companies, was called. He said there were 14,679 shares of stock in the Mountain Water Company and that the Pennsylvania Railroad owned all. He also testified that the Pennsylvania had purchased \$50,583.23 worth of stock in the Duquesne company. This stock, he said, was purchased from the American Pipe Manufacturing Company, builders of the plants. This testimony was given for the purpose of showing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the real owner of the water companies and therefore a public service corporation and not a private concern as argued by the defense.

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### LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 29, 1922.

Ovens In Works Name of Operators Address

MERCHANT OVENS			
132	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.
30	183	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.
140	184	Clare	Clare Coke Co.
49	185	Clarkson	Corrado-Schmenck Coke Co.
100	186	Elm Grove	W. J. Ranney, Inc.
13	187	Franklin	Schmenck-Coker Co.
101	188	Gardiner	Connellsville
34	189	Greene	Corrado-Schmenck Coke Co.
8	190	Heena	Youngwood
145	191	Humpheys	Munroesville Coal & Coke Co.
9	192	Morgan	Corrado-Schmenck Coke Co.
275	193	Mt. Bradnock	New York
21	194	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.
309	195	Mt. Pleasant	Uniontown
32	196	Myers	Connellsville
233	197	Oliver No. 1	Pittsburg
180	198	Oliver No. 2	Pittsburg
300	199	Oliver No. 3	Pittsburg
9	200	Oliver	J. H. Oliver
22	201	Parkers	Connellsville
409	202	Revere	Youngwood Coal & Coke Co.
40	203	Thomas	W. J. Ranney, Inc.
23	204	West Penn	New York
323	205	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.
347	206		Pittsburg

### PURCHASE OVENS

250	446	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
354	447	Alberton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
357	448	Burgess	Pittsburg
393	449	Biltz	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
340	450	Brinkers	Pittsburg
53	451	Brown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
201	452	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
490	453	Coulter	Pittsburg
496	454	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
226	455	Continental 2	Pittsburg
206	456	Continental 3	Pittsburg
120	457	Cordland	Pittsburg
311	458	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
220	459	Dorothy	Dunbar
119	460	Dunbar	Amherst Manganese Mfg. Co.
272	461	Hecla No. 1	Pittsburg
280	462	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
200	463	Holiday	Pittsburg
255	464	Holiday	Holiday-Clyde Coke Co.
249	465	Junction	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
303	466	Kyle	Pittsburg
459	467	Leedspring	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
502	468	Leisington	Pittsburg
300	469	Linton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
227	470	Louth	Pittsburg
223	471	Lumont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
259	472	Lumont No. 2	Pittsburg
164	473	Mannington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
593	474	Marguerite	Pittsburg
285	475	Marion	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
190	476	Mountain	Pittsburg
400	477	Philipse	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
443	478	Redstone	Pittsburg
448	479	Shurf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
426	480	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
209	481	Southwest 2	Pittsburg
901	482	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
89	483	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.
464	484	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
250	485	United	Pittsburg
309	486	Wadsworth	Hostetter-Clyde Coke Co.
509	487	Wheatley	Pittsburg
246	488	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
170	489		Pittsburg

1,710 L. 155

### JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON	EIGHT PLANTS:	KINGSTON
MOYER		ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAXTON		COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

### "50 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

### Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators knew the meaning of

### "EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 19 Dunbar.

## COAL OPERATORS OF FAYETTE AND GREENE IN LINE

On Prompt Acceptance of Hoover Plan to Control Price and Distribution.

### REALLY NO OTHER CHOICE

They Expect to Do Business, Are Told by Representatives at Conference; Organize an Association and Name Regional Control Committee.

All the terms, conditions and requirements of the Hoover plan for controlling the price and distribution of coal have been accepted by the coal operators of Fayette and Greene counties and the necessary steps taken to provide the machinery for making the plan effective in the region.

A meeting, attended by upwards of 200 operators, was held in a municipal hall, Uniontown, Wednesday at which the plan was approved and the organization of the Fayette and Greene County Coal Producers' Association was effected.

The committee which attended the conference with Secretary of Commerce Hoover in Washington made a complete report, including a presentation of the text of the government's plan. Discussion of the several items embraced therein occasioned some sharp comment and called forth some objections. These were not far her pressed after George Whetzel pointed out that the gathering had the government was decided in earnest in the matter of enforcing its plan and suggested that the best thing for everybody concerned would be to go along. Otherwise, Mr. Whetzel said they would find themselves deprived of the privilege of shipping or selling coal.

E. D. Brown, another member of the committee present at the Hoover conference, expressed the opinion that the government and the necessary power to enforce its plans were to be given, inspected by sanitary engineers in the State Department of Health. This is to prevent outbreaks of contagious disease by seeing that each camp has an adequate water supply and proper methods of sewage and garbage disposal.

Mr. Whetzel, another member of the committee, stated he had been impressed with the desire of Secretary Hoover to act fairly and to do all that is possible to prevent hardships being imposed upon the coal operators.

Officers of the operators' association, which it was decided to form, were selected as follows: George Whetzel, president; W. W. Marshall, vice-president; and E. D. Brown, secretary and treasurer. Thirty-eight memberships were enrolled during the meeting.

The regional committee subject to approval by the Presidential Committee was named as follows: W. C. Hood or H. C. Pick Coal Company, president; John Simcock of W. J. Harper, Inc., vice-president; and A. B. Cooper of Hillman Coal & Coke Company; G. F. Lingle representing Greene county operators; George Whetzel, Consolidated Coke Company; W. W. Marshall, Taylor Coal & Coke Company; Harry McDonald, Washington Coal & Coke Company and W. D. McGinnis and John B. Moore of Connellsville.

George Whetzel was recommended for appointment by President Harding as a member of the Administrative Committee, which is to comprise representatives of the Presidential Committee, representatives of the operators, railroads and other large coal consuming groups.

### General Manager Praises Conduct B. & O. Shopmen

To the testimony of the local police and citizens generally that the behavior of the shopmen who were on strike had been in every way most commendable there was added yesterday that of General Manager W. H. Scheer.

Following a visit of inspection to the round house shop and other property of the Baltimore & Ohio Mr. Scheer expressed entire surprise that there was an entire absence of conditions which would lead any visitor to say that the Connellsville workmen are not maintaining the very best of order.

Mr. Scheer came in personal contact with a number of men who have quit work and took up arms to express his appreciation of their conduct. The conduct of the strike in Connellsville is, by all odds, the best on the entire B. & O. system, he said. "You have at exceptionally fine lot of men here and it is a pleasure of compliment you on the discretion and good sense you have shown in a very delicate and more or less hazardous situation."

When the strike is over and the B. & O. family again together you may be assured that Connellsville will be rewarded for the spirit of the strike of the employees.

From other sources it is information has been received that in addition to the fine record local B. & O. men have made during the strike the entire Connellsville division is to its credit the fact that men who are serving as watchmen and guards are unarmed. This furnishes proof that the men on strike have shown no disposition whatever to employ other than the most orderly methods and to avoid resort to violence in every form while the strike is in progress.

Subscription for The Weekly Courier

### Mining Operations To Be Speeded Up In Many Districts

PITTSBURG Aug 1.—In the belief that the rail strike will soon end and that cars will be available for all needs of the coal industry mine owners in many non-union fields adjacent to the Pittsburgh district yesterday prepared to open plants long idle.

Operations will be speeded up in Marion, Monongahela, Harrison, Union, Beaver and Preston counties in north central West Virginia the Wheeling district in the Panhandle and in the upper Potomac and in various fields in Monongahela county.

In the Farmington district arrangements were made to resume operations of a group of mines in the Seneca vein and some small operations in the Pittsburgh seam in the Dingman Creek section on Rapid production promised near Wheeling. The Farmington & Wheeling Coal Company has organized a fleet of 12 barge ton boats to rush production at its Edgewood mine. The coal will be delivered direct to Wheeling for export.

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## The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1922

## THE HOOVER COAL CONTROL PLAN.

The Hoover plan of controlling coal prices and distribution is certain to provoke controversies, particularly as to the fairness of fixing a dead level price for all grades and qualities of coal and the effectiveness of extending the control far enough or long enough to protect the ultimate consumer during the coming winter. But discussion of these questions is more or less vain in view of the fact that the method adopted has real teeth in it and is backed by the determination of the government to maintain a firm grip on the situation.

The producers and dealers who expect to stay in the business of mining and selling coal will wisely follow the example of the operators of Fayette and Greene counties who have effected an organization and taken the necessary steps to act in fullest cooperation with the government in placing the control plan in operation. A different attitude and disposition would not only be unpatriotic and unbusinesslike, but would tend to strengthen the impression which is sought to be created in the public mind that the coal operators are a mercenary and grasping group of individuals.

It is highly probable that efforts will be made to evade the letter and spirit of the regulatory measures adopted in the present emergency, but there is little likelihood that offend-  
ers will get far or fare very well. As our Washington correspondent points out the control by the Interstate Commerce Commission passes when a retail dealer unloads the coal from a railroad car. While he may have paid no more than the fixed price for his coal there is nothing in the Hoover plan to prevent the retailer adding a stiff margin to the price for making delivery to a consumer. But in so doing he invites the laying of an embargo against further consignments of coal to him. This will eliminate him as a retailer and deprive him of an opportunity to exact a big profit on more than a single lot of coal, except as he may be able to establish a trucking service between mine and consumers.

The control plan being based upon the existence of an emergency in transportation, the ending of the shopmen's strike must cause the structure to go to pieces unless the government through legislation or otherwise takes to the effect that there would be no strike of the members of the order for extension of the plan. This was issued last night.

"WOULD BE BACKWARD STEP?"

In all the welter of strikes and threatened strikes it is refreshing as well as encouraging and hopeful to find an organization which has in discernment to see and the courage to declare that such methods of settling industrial disputes at this time would be in the nature of a backward step toward normalcy.

This is the decision of the Order of Railway Clerks of America in a statement given out by James Cavanagh, general chairman and G. W. Gaffey, secretary-treasurer of the order.

Supplementing the adoption of a resolution not to go on strike the following statement was issued last night:

"At a general meeting of the Order of Railway Clerks of America held at Grand Division head

quarters in Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's shop employees had the opportunity to meet their representatives of the former in conference to adjust the issues involved. The present strike had been rejected.

It cannot be said that the company

has been unfair with its employees in a single respect either before or since the strike was inaugurated. It was

the first great transportation organiza-

tion to offer to meet its employees in

conference and that proposal was

made in almost good faith. It has

been refrained from fighting out its

case to the bitter end, and the

men have returned to work with

slaps before equipment can be placed

in condition to meet the requirements of the government or in the

movement of a single carload of

freight.

This resolution came after a practically unanimous vote by the

various locals throughout the

country all of whom were against

a strike.

The attitude of the strike-affected

and long-suffering public will go out to this wise, considerate and thoughtful body of workers whose action ought to contribute much to staying the progress of the strike blight.

## STRIKE LOSSES.

It is yet too early to even estimate much less determine with statistical accuracy what will be the cost of the strike which has occurred this year. But the record of last year when the number of men on strike was very much less than this year will afford a means of comparison by which it will be shown that during the present year labor will sustain a much heavier loss.

According to statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board there were 226 strikes and lockouts in the United States in 1921 or less than 10% of the five preceding years. In record during that period having been as follows. In 1916 3789; in 1917 4456; in 1918 335; in 1919 3577 and in 1920 3254. In 1921 there were 108551 persons who suffered loss of earnings for longer or shorter periods, on account of participation in strikes or as victims of lockouts. The average duration of the strikes in 1921 was 50 days. Placing the average wage of the people per strike at \$2.00 per day which is admittedly low, the total loss of wages resulting from labor disputes in 1921 amounted to the tremendous total of \$12,000,000.

No single strike in 1921 involved as many wage earners or lasted as long as the coal miners strike which began on April 1 of this year. Strikers from the payroll have continued in operation without a break. A few days ago the judges apportioned to select the winners for the best gardens and lawns according to long established custom performed this service.

The following is a striking illustration of the difference in the circumstances of the winners and the losers is afforded in the case of the men in the Whittier plant who have continued in operation without a break. The strike began on April 1, 1921 and in 1920 3254. In 1921 there were 108551 persons who suffered loss of earnings for longer or shorter periods, on account of participation in strikes or as victims of lockouts. The average duration of the strikes in 1921 was 50 days. Placing the average wage of the people per strike at \$2.00 per day which is admittedly low, the total loss of wages resulting from labor disputes in 1921 amounted to the tremendous total of \$12,000,000.

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